NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XX.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1842. [NO. 39.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF MANGOLD WURZEL.

BY WM. MILES, M. P.

To Th. Pusey, Esq., M. P.—Dear Pusey—Notwithstanding the favorable result of Lord Spencer's experiment with mangold-wurzel, the consideration will naturally suggest itself to the mind of the farmer, previously to his adopting the cultivation of this root, whether, although the mangold-wurzel may bring on his cattle faster and better than the swede turnip, it is not more difficult of culture, more tender in its habits, and less productive in bulk per acre than the swedish turnip; and I think therefore, it may not be unoprfitable to lay before the readers of the Journal first, the chemical analysis of the highest and lowest order of turnip and of mangold-wurzel, as given by Sir H. Davy, and of the sugar beet and orange globe mangold-wurzel, as lately obtained on the same plan by the celebrated Bristol chemist, Mr Herapath; and then to point out the system adopted by myself in the West of England in the cultivation of mangold-wurzel, which has been attended with complete success.

Roots.—Quantity of Nutritive Matter in 1000 parts.

Species.	*Mucilage or Starch.*	*Saccharine matter or Sugar.*	*Gluten or Albumen*	*Extract.*
Swedish turnip,	9	51	2	2
White turnip,	7	34	1	—
Mangold-wurzel,	13	119	4	—
Orange globe,	25¾	106¾	11-5	less than 1.
Sugar beet,	17¾	126¾	11-4	1

Total Quantity of Soluble or Nutritive Matter in each root, as shown by the above Analysis:

Swedish turnip,	64
White turnip,	42
Mangold-wurzel,	136
Orange globe,	135½
Sugar beet,	146¾

By this table, it is apparent that equal quantities of swede turnip and orange-globe mangold-wurzel, contain very different proportions of nutritive matter, the latter more than doubling the former in quantity; and should the mangold-wurzel be of equally easy culture with the swedish turnip, it seems almost unaccountable that it should not yet have come into more general cultivation. I have grown the common red sort for six, the sugar beet for four, and the orange-globe for three years; these kinds have regularly come into course with with swedes upon light land; the product has always been equal—in most cases far heavier. The swede turnip has enemies innumerable: I have never observed the mangold-wurzel attacked either by fly, slug, or wireworm. Equally a cleansing crop with the swede, it stores better, and lasts good for a longer period. In the summer of this year I was using sugar beet with stall-fed cattle, which cut perfectly good and crisp in August. The mode of culture I adopt up to depositing the seed in the ground, is the same as that adopted in Northumberland for ridging the swede. Great care, however, must be taken that the seed of the mangold-wurzel is not buried too deep, or it will not vegetate. Dibbling, as you never can ensure an equal depth, does not answer; nor does the seed drill well, if properly prepared by steeping, which I should recommend, for at least twentyfour hours before planting. To ensure, therefore, a proper depth, I have been in the habit of using an iron wheel, round the outer circumference of which, 18 inches apart, iron points project, broad at the base and tapering towards the point, about 2 1-2 inches long; this is wheeled upon the top of the ridge, the man walking in the furrow, and thus holes are formed which can never run into the excess of too great depth, and into which the seeds are deposited by women and boys following the wheel, and generally covering the seed by drawing the foot as they advance at right angles with the ridge over the holes; the roller follows, and thus the sowing terminates. One man with the wheel will keep six persons well employed in depositing the seed after him. This system was recommended me by my friend Mr Webb Hall, and since I have adopted it, my crop has never failed.

The after culture to the storing is similar to that of the swede; great care, however, should be taken in never permitting two plants to grow in the same spot, which will be the case frequently, should only one capsule even be deposited in each hole, as every capsule contains many seeds. Should the tops remain uncut, the plant will stand a considerable degree of frost; it should, however, be stored early in November; the best and cheapest method is to build it up against some high wall contiguous to your beast sheds, not more than 7 or 8 feet deep, carried up square to a certain height, and then tapering in a roof to the top of the wall; protect the sides with thatched hurdles, leaving an interval between the roots and the hurdles, which fill up with dry stubble, cover the roof with about a foot of the same, and then thatch it, so as to conduct all moisture well over the hurdles placed as a protection to the sides. In pulling the plants, care should be taken that as little injury be inflicted upon them as possible. Cleansing with a knife should on no account be permitted, and it is safer to leave some of the leaf on, than by cutting it too close to impair the crown of the root. The dryer the season is for storing, the better, although I have never found the roots decayed in the heap by the earth, which in wet weather has been brought from the field, adhering to them. As to the productiveness of the different sorts, in one year I have grown a larger quantity of sugar beet per acre, in another of mangold-wurzel; both these, however, I consider exhaust the land to a greater degree than the swede; but I have formed a very high opinion of the orange-globe, though not so large a producer generally as the other two sorts: it appears alwnys to throw at least two thirds of its weight above ground, neither is its tap-root larger nor its fibrous roots greater than those of the swede turnip. Care should be taken in giving cattle every species of this root, as if taken in excess, it is apt to scour; indeed, from the avidity with which cattle eat the sugar beet, and from its viscuous properties when quite fresh from the ground, it should be stored so as to come into consumption the last of the roots.

In feeding store cattle, I should commence with swede turnip, proceed with the orange globe, then with mangold-wurzel, and finish off with the sugar beet; thus not only frequently varying the food, but using them in the order corresponding exactly with the nutritive matter contained in each description of plant. I have found indeed equally with Lord Spencer, that it will not do to return from any sort of mangold-wurzel to swede turnips, as even beasts in the straw yard have for 2 or 3 days refused such a change. I may add that the earlier in April your mangold-wurzel is sown the better; the deeper the tilth the greater probability of a heavy crop; but that although both the mangold-wurzel and sugar beet require a deeper and stronger land than the swede turnip, yet that the orange globe will flourish wherever the latter will succeed.

These are the details of the system I adopt as regards this root, and I shall be glad if I should prevail upon those who have not yet tried the culture of it to grow a small quantity, assured as I am, that for certainty of crop and feeding properties, the mangold-wurzel will not deceive expectation.

Yours, truly,

Kingsweston, Nov. 1, 1841. W. MILES.

The foregoing article containe directions in regard to the time of planting and manner of storing the mangel-wurtzel, that are well, doubtless, for England, but are not suited to this country. Or, if the manner of *storing* would answer here, the time of *sowing* should be nearly two months later.

We last year raised *a few* of the yellow globe mangel-wurtzel:—they did well and looked very rich; but we took no particular account of them.—ED. N. E. F.

GYPSUM.

Josiah Bordwell, of South Hadley, Mass., has four acres of pasture ground, and applies to it annually one thousand pounds of gypsum. The same application, and at the same rate rate, has been mnde 35 years in succession. On this lot he pastures annually one large yoke of oxen, one horse, two cows, and some years three cows. Prior to the use of plaster, Mr B. says it required at least six acres of this land to afford as much feed as he has obtained from one acre, by using plaster.

He has also a piece of mowing ground which contains four acres. Two crops of hay are taken from it regularly. On this ground he uses plaster of Paris freely, and applies a top-dressing of manure. His annual product of hay is fully sixteen tons.—*Genesee Far.*

A Mr Jones, of West Barnstable, has a sheep 4 years old, which has borne him *ten lambs.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

NO GUESSING—CUTTING OF HAY.

Mr Editor—Much has been said and written upon the advantages of cutting fodder for cattle. I have frequently heard it said that to cut the feed for cattle, was a saving in the amount eaten of from 20 to 30 pounds to the hundred. An assertion to this amount, I not very long since read in your valuable paper. It appears to me some men *live for the sake of farming*, while others farm for the *sake of a living*. I get my bread by the sweat of my face, and have long since learned to receive cautiously the views of those who give experiments to the public from what "*my man*" says. I never was persuaded to be at the expense of cutting fodder for my stock, until the past winter. In the early part of last winter I purchased one of Green's machines for cutting straw and hay. After having learned my cattle to eat cut feed, (for I was obliged to learn them,) I commenced what I considered an experiment that would prove the loss or gain of cutting fodder. I weighed, cut and fed myself, with the exception of three or four days, when ill health prevented. And now if you think my experiment will be of use to my brother farmers, you may give it a place in the N. E. Farmer.

In 1840 I was unfortunate, and nearly lost my grass seed by the drought, so that in 1841, my crop was full half sorrel mixed with clover. Upon this hay I fed my cows, with the addition of now and then a foddering of corn stover. I commenced with two cows, the 29th of January, giving them all they would eat for seven days; at the end of which I found I had given them 270 lbs. All that remained of what I had given them, and which they refused to eat, was 3 lbs. Actually consumed, 267 lbs.

I then fed without cutting for seven days. At the expiration of this time, I found I had given them 290 lbs.; and there remained of what they refused to eat, 30 lbs. Actually consumed, 260 lbs.

I then put two cows more with those above referred to, and fed them on fine hay and herds grass for seven days, without cutting, and found there had been given them 491 lbs. There remained which they refused to eat, 45 lbs. Consumed, 446 lbs.

I then put them seven days on the same hay cut and mixed, and found I had given them 454 lbs. There remained of that which they refused to eat, 20 lbs. Consumed, 434 lbs.

It will be seen that in the last case, 37 lbs. more was given to the four cows of uncut hay, and 16 lbs. more was eaten than of that which was cut. This I account for in the change from the poorer to the better hay. Had the good hay been given first cut and then whole, the difference would have been the other way, in all probability; for the two weeks succeeding, they consumed a few pounds more of cut than of whole hay.

Perhaps you may suppose that by this time, my hay cutting machine is stowed safely away in some back corner, as lost and useless. But this is not the case. But I am thoroughly convinced that there is no saving in the quantity of hay by cutting. Nor do I believe that good clear hay pays the expense of cutting for any stock, unless it be for a horse. But coarse clover and coarse meadow hay, pays well for cutting, because cattle will eat *more*, not *less*. I have cut and mixed these two kinds of hay, and if the condition of my cattle may be admitted as evidence of the benefit of cutting such hay, it is proved to my satisfaction.

Yours, respectfully,

OTIS BRIGHAM.

Westboro', 24th March, 1842.

☞Mr Brigham is worthy of all confidence. He has here given very valuable statements. The facts surprise us. We had supposed that there was more actual saving from cutting food for our cattle—but the statements of the scales must be taken;—a single tale from them is worth a thousand guesses. In one important respect, this trial is deficient: the *time is not long enough*. To show that other trials have resulted differently, we copy the following statement:

"*Mr Benjamin Hale's Account of the Saving made by the use of Straw Cutters, employed to cut hay and straw, as Fodder for Horses.*

Mr Hale was proprietor of a line of stages running between Newburyport and Boston. He says:

The whole amount of hay purchased from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1816, (6 months,) and used at the stage stable, was	*T. cwt. qr. lb.* 32 4 0 10	
At $25 per ton, (the lowest price at which hay was purchased in 1816,)		$800 00
From Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, whole amount of hay and straw purchased for, and consumed by the same number of horses, viz:		
Straw,	*T.* 1 13 3 10	$160 23
Hay,	13 14 1 00	350 00
		$510 23
Deduct on hand April 1, 1817, by estimation four tons more than there was Oct. 1, 1816, at $25 per ton,		$100 00—410 23
Saving by the use of the Straw Cutter, four months of the last six months, or the difference in expense in in feeding with cut fodder and that which is uncut,		$389 77

Mr Colman, if we are not mistaken, has somewhere given an experiment for three months, by which he made the saving 50 per cent. or more.—Ed.

Bishop Watson found that even when there had been no rain for a considerable time, and the earth was dried by the parching heat of summer, it still gave out a considerable quantity of water. By inverting a large drinking glass on a close mown grass plat, and collecting the vapor which attached to the inside of the glass, he found that an acre of ground dispersed into the air about 1600 gallons of water in the space of 12 hours, of a summer's day.

Within the last twelve months, have been chronicled the remarkable deaths of a President of the United States, a Commodore in command at Washington, a Commander in Chief of the Army, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and four distinguished members of Congress—all suddenly deceased in the midst of their responsible duties.

OF MIXED EARTHS AND CREEK MUD.

"What experiments have been made of creek or harbor mud from the sea flats? what of mud taken from fresh-water ponds? what of the soil taken from swamps overflowed? how have they been used? on what soils, for what crops, for what grasses, in what manner, in what quantities, and what advantage has been derived from them?"

Mr Berden of Wethersfield. A piece of land in my neighborhood was manured with earth that had been leached to make salt petre—the earth had been leached 10 years before—the land has borne surprising crops ever since this earth has been applied. I have never witnessed so great and lasting effects from any species of manure.

Mr Hart, of Berlin. One of my neighbors carried on to his up land mowing a number of loads of earth from under an old barn. It has improved his land surprisingly. For several years the crop has been very great.

Mr Abel Bronson, of Waterbury. I have tried the earth, taken from the ditches in my meadows, but never found that my land received any benefit. I have carried large quantities into my hog stye and barn yard, in autumn, and in the spring have manured my Indian corn with it. I have found a load of this mixture of the earth and manure, as beneficial as a load of unmixed manure, from the barn yard or the stye. I have used the mixture, when it has lain in this situation a year, and never found any dung better.

OF YARD OR STABLE DUNG, TANNER'S BARK, &c.

"What methods have been taken to augment the manures taken from the yard or stable? What means have been found to succeed best for that purpose."

Mr Andrew Hall, Jr., of Cheshire. I have found no manure so beneficial, on poor land, for potatoes, as the droppings of the cattle intermixed with straw, thrown into the yard to make mixture, even before it is matured.

Mr Abel Bronson, of Waterbury. I have thrown pumice, tanner's bark, &c. into my hog stye, and found them to become very good manure.

Mr Blakesley, of Plymouth. More than twenty years past, I had a large nursery of fruit trees. To prevent weeds, &c., from growing, I covered the ground over with tanner's bark. It prevented every thing but the trees from growing. After some years had elapsed, when the trees had all been taken from the nursery, I sowed the land with oats and clover. The oats were good, and the clover excellent. Since the clover has gone out, the natural grass has come in, and the land has continued as good as any I have. I have found bark one of the best kinds of manure.

I find, from experiment, that two loads of dung, carried on the land in the spring, are worth three loads carried on in the fall.

PLOWING IN OF CLOVER, OR BUCK-WHEAT.

"Have any experiments been made of manuring land with clover, buckwheat, or oats turned, or plowed into the earth before they were ripe; and has any benefit been received?

Mr Hart, of Berlin. I have made an experiment in plowing up a field, on which I had two years before sown clover. The clover was mowed and yielded a good crop. Soon afterwards I plowed

the field and let it lie until I found that the clover had maturated. I then plowed it again. The land looked very well, and I supposed it much enriched. I sowed wheat, but was disappointed in it, for the crop was poor. I knew, however, that the land was much enriched, and concluded that I was prevented from having a good crop of wheat from other causes, than the land not being well prepared.

Mr Phelps, of Simsbury. I plowed up a clover field, the second year after it was sown, when the roots were full grown. It was about a fortnight after mowing the land. I let the field lie in this situation about six weeks, then harrowed it well..... sowed it with wheat, and plowed in the wheat. The next year I harvested as much as twenty bushels to the acre.....The soil was rather dry and sandy.

Mr Hooker, of Farmington. I sowed a sandy field with buckwheat. When it was grown and in bloom, I plowed my field in ridges, and covered the wheat. After it had lain about six weeks, I plowed it again in ridges, putting the new ridges where the balks were before. Soon after I harrowed the field, and sowed it with wheat. The next summer I harvested an excellent crop.

Mr Belden, of Wethersfield. I have sown buckwheat, both on sandy land and on loamy land, and plowed it in to prepare the land for wheat. I have had good crops from it, and have found the experiment to succeed to my wishes.—*Transactions of the Conn. Agricul. Society.*

AN EXPERIMENT.

Mr Editor.—The details of an experiment which I tried last spring, assisted by a little imagination, and a good flow of mother English, would make an amusing *tale.* But as I possess neither, I shall attempt nothing but a statement of *facts.* And, perhaps, if the hint is acted upon, it may be beneficial to both the Farmer and the *Printer.*

Owing to causes which I could not control, and contrary to my wishes and general practice, I had to plant a piece of new ground as we farmers call it, so late in the season, that on the Corn coming up, there was no other near to divide the attention of the crows and other birds. The Corn, as will be the case, in land that is not well cleared of the litter, and covered with the plow, came up very irregular, which enabled the birds to take it nearly as fast as it came up, that is, on two sides of the field, which were bordered by old field pines. I went round the field some two or three times a day, to afford what protection I could to the young Corn, but, at the end of about two weeks from the time the Corn first began to come up, so great was the havoc on about one fourth of the field, and the stalks stood so "few and far between," that I was minded to plow that portion up. As the season was growing late, and the Corn now left, was too far advanced for the "varmints" to pull up, and thinking of the proverb, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," I finally concluded to go over it with hoes, and have clean earth put on the corn, with the view of having it come up as much alike as possible. The replant soon began to come up, and I again commenced my rounds; but all to very little purpose for the field being, large, while I would be in one place, the birds—red-birds, doves, &c., would pounce down somewhere else and go to work.

I thought of soaking the seed corn in tar, but that was out of season; I thought of boards cut into various comic figures, painted, and hung up, to be agitated by the wind; I thought of new tin, reflecting the sun's rays, &c.; but all these plans required some delay, and my case was urgent. I was about to give it up, when raising my head my eye rested upon a desk, wherein was deposited all the newspapers I had received for years. The idea struck me—ha! Mr Editor do you smell it now? yes, the idea struck me to use these papers in frightening the birds from my field. Well, I gathered an armful of the papers, without regard to religion or politics; excluding from the honor, only such as by their form, were not suited to such an enterprize: I also pocketed a gross of small tacks, and "put out." By the way, I cut with my pocket knife, a quantity of small poles, six or eight feet long, leaving a horizontal branch at the top, or if that was wanting, I bent the top square to one side, so that the papers might hand perpendicular and square, the better to resist the action of wind and water. And now for the result: as I stuck the pole in the ground, I heard a crow, the only one in the field, I believe, about 150 yards off. He uttered not another sound, but putting himself in complete trim, he darted through the air with almost the swiftness of an arrow, nor did I see any crows in that field from that time, until the corn was out of danger.

Farmers of Edgefield, take good papers, and read them, and if you have occasion, use them as scarecrows.—[*Plowboy.*

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

PREMIUMS FOR CROPS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

The Committee on the Cultivation of Crops, Report:

That claims have been entered and statements made as follows:—

By Francis Dodge, of Danvers, for Corn.
" Enoch Dole, of W. Newbury, " "
" John Noyes, of Newbury, " Rye.
" William Williams, of Rowley, " Oats.
" John Noyes, of Newbury, " Onions.

The Society the present year have offered premiums for the best conducted experiment on crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley and Indian corn, on not less than one acre; for the next year, in addition to the above, premiums will be offered for the best conducted experiments in raising crops of carrots, onions, sugar beets, ruta baga, and mangel wurtzel, on one half acre, and it is hoped that there will be many claimants for all these premiums. Farmers are desirous of ascertaining by what process such crops can be most successfully cultivated, and by no other means can this information be so readily and satisfactorily obtained, or so easily disseminated. They want to know what kind of soil, manure and cultivation are best adapted to each of these crops, and their own operations will in some measure be directed by the successful operations of competitors. It is therefore highly desirable that all the statements submitted should be plain and accurate. The soil, manure and variety of seed should be carefully stated, and all such observations and remarks as may tend to enlighten not only old farmers but learners of the art.

It is often interesting to have the means of knowing how large crops have been raised in the country. For the purpose of satisfying in part this curiosity, some extracts from Mr Colman's first Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts are here inserted. There have been raised in this county, to the acre—

"Of Wheat, 24, 25, and 32 bushels.

Of Indian Corn, 84, 90¼, 90¾, 105, 110, 113, 115, 117¼ bushels.

Of Barley, 50, 51½, 52, 54 bushels.

Of Rye, 40, 56 bushels.

Of Oats, 1000 bushels on twenty acres, averaging 50 bushels to the acre.

Of Carrots, 849, 864, 878, 900 bushels.

Of Mangel Wurtzel, 924, 1340, at 56 lbs. per bushel.

Of Beets, 783 bushels.

Of English Turnips, 636, 687, 672, 751, 814 bushels.

Of Onions, 651." By Mr Ware, of Salem, 900 bushels.

Some of these quantities appear large, but the amount which may be raised on a well manured and thoroughly cultivated acre, would astonish any one who has not witnessed the experiment. A great cause of the want of success of many farmers, is their attempt to cultivate too much land. To own or to cultivate an extensive territory, is a poor ambition. Our object should be to show how well, and not how much we can till. When stern necessity, or good policy, or the dispensation of Providence has divided farms, we have often noticed that the several parts became more productive, and in such cases it is almost always true that the half is better than the whole. Whenever a farmer becomes satisfied that he is cultivating too much land, he should sell off or lease his supernumary acres, or turn them into pasture. The labor and expense of raising thirty bushels of corn is three quarters as much as much as of raising sixty bushels to the acre.

Many of our farmers have yet to learn the great advantage of cultivating extensively root crops, as a winter feed for stock. A large portion of our time and strength is expended in procuring this feed: it is now principally hay and corn-fodder. The average quantity of hay to the acre is less than a ton and a half; but fifteen or even twenty tons of carrots and mangel wurtzel, are not very extraordinary. The expense of raising these roots is considerable, but commonly it does not exceed six dollars per ton. There cannot be a doubt that as food for cattle, two tons of them are worth at least as much as one ton of hay, and stock kept in part on roots, are in better health and condition, and make more valuable manure.

* * * * * * *

The Committee award—

To Mr Francis Dodge, of Danvers, for his crop of Indian Corn, 105 bushels, the premium of $10 00

To Mr John Noyes, of Newbury, for his crop of winter rye, 40 bushels and 22 quarts, the premium of 10 00

To Mr William Williams, of Rowley, for his crop of oats, 59 bushels, a gratuity of 7 00

Mr Williams's statement was not considered sufficiently full and well authenticated to entitle him to the premium, but his crop of 59 bushels to the acre, is creditable to his good management.

Mr Dole's crop of corn was a very good one for the season, but as no second premium was offered by the Society, they cannot award it. Mr Noyes' crop of onions is very large, for the amount of labor spent upon it, but no premium was offered for this crop.

For the Committee, DANIEL P. KING.

☞"A. of the North," has politely favored us with the cut below, and we willingly insert his sprightly remarks upon the heats and colds of agricultural literature and science. They will afford amusement for many of our readers. But we have a suspicion that the glass will not always tell the same story to different eyes; for we do not always find the fluid at the same point where "A." sees it. —Ed. N. E. F.

From the Albany Cultivator.

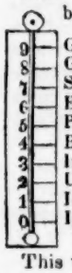
AGRICULTURAL THERMOMETER.

On the morning of the last anniversary of American Independence, wishing always to mingle utility with amusement, I commenced, what I had some time contemplated, constructing an Agricultural and Horticultural Thermometer, which, having now completed, I have the pleasure of sending you a drawing of it, with the result of a few hasty experiments; and as leisure offers, shall continue its application to many other characters, no doubt equally meritorious, by way of testing its correctness and utility.

The instrument consists of a cylindrical tube of glass, containing eighteen drops of a liquid, known only to a few persevering amateurs of chemical science, by the name of *Florum nectar Americanorum*. The liquid is an animo-vegetable extract, and is very expensive. It was obtained by a skillful French chemist, assisted by an Indian doctor, from native flowers and Chica,* near Lake George† and Lexington,‡ and mingled at Xochicaleo,§ with magical ceremonies, with an extract from exotic sensitive plants of several varieties. Its odor is exceedingly powerful; until sealed up in the glass, like oxygen gas, its stimulus, though very delightful, is insupportably powerful.

The tube, being hermetically sealed to prevent the escape of the liquid, which is of amazing volatility, is fastened and enclosed in a case of finely polished ivory, wood or bone, it being found that metals, particularly gold and silver, will not answer on account of their strong attraction for the liquid, affecting it in the same manner as steel affects the magnetic needle.

From the following diagram a better idea may be formed of the Thermometer:



9 Genius and science made practical.
8 Genius and science combined.
7 Scientific agriculture with horticulture.
6 Emulation awakened.
5 Profitable experiment.
4 Book farming commenced.
3 Industry with a desire to improve.
2 Unprofitable industry.
1 Industry with conceited ignorance.
0 Ignorance and sloth.

This wonderful liquid, which the thermometer contains, appears almost to say, "I am the spirit that dwells in the flowers." It possesses such extreme sensibility, that, when strongly excited, it becomes slightly luminous, and in some extraordinary cases, emits brilliant sparks. I had thought of taking out a patent, but as I am not actuated by selfish views, if it can be of any practical use to my brother farmers, or afford them any gratification by its singular developments, they have my entire approbation to the enjoyment of such benefits; and all editors friendly to agriculture, (and what editor, having due regard for good eating and drinking, is not?) it is hoped will be prompt in directing the attention of the public generally to the Agricultural thermometer.

The subjoined are some of the experiments:—

Jesse Buel.—In bringing the thermometer in contact with his paper, "*Improvement of Farm Implements*," the critique or liquid contained in the tube, appeared unsettled for a moment, inclining to rest at 4, but soon got under way, making a distinct pause at each point of criticism, 5, 6 and 7, and passed them to 9 in the most prompt and graceful manner. This will be accounted for by those acquainted with his life. He was a printer, and conducted several papers with great skill, and by judicious management, raised himself from very moderate circumstances to a degree of wealth. He then turned his attention to the pursuit of Agriculture, and as a mere book farmer he was eminently successful in converting the sandy barren plains, west of Albany, into rich fields, covered with an abundance of nature's choicest gifts. He then, at the earnest persuasion of a friend, was induced to commence and establish the Cultivator, which, however we may hold those who govern, and those who kill mankind as superior in rank to those who feed them, certainly ranks *him* as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race.

Let those who exult in their own folly, and sneer at *book farming*, bring forward, if they can, any thing in the boasted results of their old hereditary system, to compare in profit, usefulness, or beauty, with the doings and results in agriculture in general of a Buel, a Colman, a Thomas, a Lowell, and an extensive catalogue of others, who from other pursuits, and beginning perhaps with scarcely a knowledge of the names of farming implements, have caused profits to be reaped which our grandfathers never knew; and by book farming have exalted the character of Agriculture from a low groveling pursuit, to its proper rank, the first and noblest employment. But to return to the improvement of farm implements.

Plow.—In this implement the advance in thirty years, has been truly astonishing. There is scarcely less difference between the neat cast iron plow of the present time, and the clumsy wooden article used for the purpose at that period, than between that and the iron-pointed crotched stick of the ancients. In the ease of working and the effect produced on the soil, every man competent to judge will admit that the difference effected by improvement in the last thirty years, is equal to fifty per cent.

The Thrashing Machine.—Experience shows that the farmer who gets out and sells his grain in autumn, admitting the prices are the same, realizes from his crop at least ten per cent. more than he who does not dispose of his crop till the next spring. But it may be safely asserted that in grain growing districts, the whole force of the farm, if devoted to that object alone, would not be able to bring his grain into market in the fall if thrashed by hand. Hence the thrashing machine has come to his aid, and does the work so much better and and quicker than it can be done by hand, that that the getting out of a thousand bushels of wheat is counted a small affair.

The Horse Rake.—With this instrument, on land fitted as meadows always should be, one man and horse will do the work of six men with hand rakes. The value of this labor-saving machine will not be disputed by those who have tested its power, when time presses or storms lower over the hay-field. It is not less valuable as a gleaner in the wheat or barley stubble, where no care can prevent a quantity of grain being left, surprising to one who has never gleaned with the horse rake.

When testing Jesse Buel's article on the *Economy and Application of Manures*, the critique was found stationary at 9—on bringing his *Advantages of Draining* to the test, 5 was found a strong point of attraction, with short trips to 7 and 8. His *Comparative Profits of Good and Bad Husbandry*, when brought to the critique, caused great commotion. The liquid inclining to rest at 0, but after a momentary pause jumped like the dancing master's pupil, to his 1, 2 and 3—4, 5 and 6; but finally rose to 9, and appeared luminous with brilliant sparks. The same was observed on turning to his papers on the *Agricultural School*, and also his *Seven Reasons why Agriculture should receive the Patronage of Government*, with nearly similar results.

Henry Colman.—When his truly valuable State Reports on the Agriculture of Massachuetts, were offered for the test, the critique was much disturbed, yet played in great dignity with 7, 8 and 9, and occasional trips to 4, 5 and 6, and appearing slightly luminous, emitting at the same time small but very brilliant scintillations round 0, 1, 2 and 3. On turning over over some volumes of Mr Colman's Addresses, found the liquid playing harmonious oscillations from 5 to 9 and 9 to 5, like the movements of a well regulated timepiece. I was much pleased with the effect, as it seemed to indicate his equal claim to those points, and I also consider it conclusive proof of the instrument's correctness. Still willing, however, to remove all possibility of doubt as to the correctness of my instrument, I turned it to several of his valuable essays with similar results in each case.

The public are much indebted to him for his long continued exertions to improve all the departments of our husbandry.

Weight of Cattle.—The records of the Smithfield market in London, prove that within one hundred years, the average weight of the cattle killed for that market, has nearly doubled, rising from between four and five hundred to between seven and eight hundred, and the greater part of this increase has been in the last forty years. It is calculated that the cattle offered at the Brighton market, near Boston, average at least fifty per cent. more at the present time than they did twenty years since.—This improvement we owe to the knowledge brought to bear on the breeding of cattle, and agriculture generally.

Willis Gaylord.—His voluminous papers on *Chemical Manures, Butter, Cheese, Agricultural Associations*, the *Increase of the Corn Crop*, &c. being severally brought to the test, caused rapid movements with the critique, which was noted roving from 4 to 8, but rose to 9 in a chaste and luminous manner, with brilliant sparks at the top of the instrument.

* "Chica, an intoxicating beverage prepared by the ancient Indians."—*A. W. Bradford's American Antiquities, p.* 135.

† "Near Lake George, in the State of New York, formerly stood a large mound; and in its vicinity were fields appearing to have been anciently cultivated, and also oak, palm and orange groves."—*Ib. p.* 38.

‡ "Near Lexington, in Kentucky, an irregular structure, 1400 yards in circumference, with pits and ramparts, the whole of which was overgrown with forest trees of large size, and of the growth and kinds unusual in the vicinity."

§ "Xochicaleo, or the *House of the Flowers*, is situated upon the elevated plains of Cuernavaca, at a height of nearly six thousand feet above the level of the sea."—*Latrobe's Rambles in Mexico.*

Manures.—The preparation and application of the most active and efficient means, with which the farmer is acquainted, of increasing the productiveness of his grounds, are the effect of chemistry applied to agriculture. There are few who cannot remember when bone dust, lime, sea-marls, urate, poudrette, &c., were things never heard of; when the accumulation of bones about our cities and soap factories was a nuisance, and the only question respecting other substances now so valuable, was, as to the easiest manner in which they could be disposed of; when the leisure of winter and the season of ice were embraced to transport them where the returning spring would convey them to the ocean or elsewhere. How astonishing is this state of things, compared with the fact now ascertained, that the value of animal manures annually collected and applied to the crops in England, at current prices, surpasses the whole amount of its foreign commerce; and that animal manure has been, and can be profitably imported into England from so great a distance as the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean.

Agricultural Associations.—The splendid agricultural improvements, now here and there exhibited, are the results of Agricultural Journals and Agricultural Associations, where enterprising individuals meet periodically, and by interchanging all their ideas, increase the general stock in at least the compound ratio of their numbers; each one returns home with the knowledge possessed by the whole, and with a commensurate stock of new suggestions for future reflection and experiments. The spontaneous operations of the human mind, in an unassisted state, require ages to arrive at results which the united efforts of numerous individuals, excited by emulation, would produce in, perhaps, a few days. Most other employments lead to association, while the farmer remains in an isolated state, scarcely regarding the operations of his neighbor.

Indian Corn.—The benefits of skillful cultivation are shown in the improvement of the corn crop, as much perhaps as in any other way. A crop of seventyfive bushels per acre is now as common as fifty was twenty years since; and there can be little doubt that one hundred bushels per acre are now oftener reached than was seventy at that time.

David Thomas.—When his numerous articles on *Fruits* were brought to the test, the liquid stood at 8, but soon rose to 9, fully luminous. When his scientific and practical *Floral* articles were tested, it stood at 7 and 9, the strong points of attraction, accompanied by a host of brilliant sparks.

Fruits.—Compare the quantity and quality of the fruits and vegetables now offered in our markets with those exhibited thirty years since, and the improvement is astonishing. From the growth of the cucumber to the production of the most delicious of our fruits, the influence of science is felt, and the encouragement for further effort, and the certainty of an ample reward, is every where visible.

Flowers :—

"Who does not love the flowers, the sweet young flowers,
With their bright radiant eyes, and gentle smiles,
And tones of love for all who step aside
From the dim path of life to talk with them
Awhile, and gather lessons from their pure
And ever opening leaves? Oh, it would seem
That God had placed them here, and given to each
Its own meek, simple loveliness, that man,
Proud man, may stoop from his high throne at times,
And humbly own the gentle flowers his teachers
In the great school-room of this busy world."

Henry S. Randall.—On bringing his paper *Agriculture compared with the Professions*, to the test, 9 was noticed to be the luminous strong point. Found his articles on *Cattle, Sheep and Horses*, at the same point, with brilliant sparks.

Breeding Stock.—The progress of improvement in breeding has been so great, that the breeders have no longer occasion to use the old proverb, "A good cow may have a bad calf;" on the contrary they can say with confidence, their good cows never have bad calves. A skillful observance of the laws of nature has wrought this change. Formerly there may have been as good animals as we have now, but then it was accidental, and there was no certainty the progeny would resemble the parent; now the breeder makes the good qualities constitutional, and is thus certain of the character of his animals.

De Witt Clinton's *Addresses*, while Governor of New York, were brought for review, and those portions of them relating to promoting agricultural knowledge, coming in contact with the thermometer, the critique rose majestically to 9, where it appeared stationary, continuing luminous for some time, emitting bright scintillations. This result greatly enhanced their value. It brought a tear of gratitude to the memory of that truly great statesman, whose genius laid the foundation of our national greatness, and inspired his country with unconquerable ardor in the achievement of internal improvement.

The Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society were passed in review, and gave decided evidence of high bearing: 5 was noted a point of strong attraction. On turning over the many yearly proceedings, found the liquid roving to 6, 7, 8 and 9, all movements indicating "Theory to be the parent of practical knowledge."

James M. Garnett.—On presenting several of his interesting communications, the liquid inclined strongly to 6, but on applying his *Maxims and Precepts for Young Farmers*, it rose suddenly to 9, with brilliant sparks, somewhat luminous with bright scintillations. These maxims, compared with the ephemeral matter, which furnishes most of our reading rooms and fire-sides, are like Shakspeare's two grains of wheat to the bushel of chaff.

Solon Robinson's papers claiming for Agriculture the patronage of government, being brought in contact with the liquid, it passed to the top of the tube, with force nearly sufficient to demolish the instrument; my hand, which held it, receiving a shock as if from electricity. After some commotion it settled at 9.

The American Institute.—On collecting together the doings and addresses of the Fourteenth Annual Fair of this Institute, and placing the instrument in contact with the collection, the liquid sunk to 3, but immediately commenced rising by small, distinct advances, till it settled at 9, emitting a steadily increasing light, continuing to increase in brightness till it became dazzling, beginning to emit sparks, when feeling alarmed for the safety of the instrument, I removed it away.

C. N. Bement's communications on *Improved Pigs*, being brought to the test, the liquid rose to 5, with flights to 6.

Improved Pigs.—Here is an improvement which no one, however slightly acquainted with the animal, can deny. The dullest eye can distinguish between the round, fat, beautiful Berkshire, and the thin, lean, long-nosed and long-legged hound-like creature, which seems more fitted for the chase than for the sty. The farmer feels the difference in his corn-crib, and more than all in his pocket. The difference in the cost of feeding and in the pork made, between the improved varieties and those generally fed twentyfive years since, is not less than forty per cent. This is the result of skillful selection and crosses.

Wm. Darlington's *Use of Lime*, was brought to the test, and the liquid was found at 5, but rose to 9. On bringing his *Agricultural Botany* for examination, 9 was found the point of attraction, the liquid bubbling and throwing off luminous brilliant scintillations.

H. A. S. Dearborn.—On applying the thermometer to the writings of H. A. S. Dearborn, in connection with Messrs. Wilder, Walker, Manning, Pond, Warren, Perkins, Cushing, and other illustrious pioneers of Massachusetts Horticulture, the liquid was much excited and luminous, with many brilliant sparks, circling round 7; on turning over his various papers, found so much good sense and strength of reasoning, joined to a pure and masterly style, it rose with velocity to 9.

The name of Washington is entitled to death-like veneration, because he made our country free. Who can dispute his claim to an equal perpetuity of gratitude, who has made that country beautiful and delightful? When the creation was finished, "God planted a garden in Eden," from which our first parents were driven for disobedience, and instructed to till the ground for themselves. But Infinite Wisdom invested their descendants with reason, by which virtuous industry was enabled to restore the temporal primeval blessing, by the Godlike act of planting another garden, replete with fruits as numerous and delicious, and flowers as beautiful and as fragrant, as those of blissful Eden. The man who has not only done this for himself, but who by his talents has exerted a praiseworthy emulation in others to do the same, not only in his own city and State, but throughout his country, is H. A. S. Dearborn.

Downing's *Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture*, was brought to the test; the critique appeared stationary at 7, but soon got in motion, touching gracefully at 7 and 8, and settling at 9, with luminous brilliant sparks.

Farm Houses, Gardens, &c.—A more correct taste in the construction of farm houses, and out buildings and particularly in the department of gardens and yards, is now plainly to be seen; for though much cannot be expected of the farmer on these points, the smallest attention to them is proof that information and a spirit of improvement have reached him, and that he begins to think.

A. of the North.

Premium on Corn.—The premium offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the best crop of corn, has lately been awarded for ninety-eight bushels to the acre to somebody whose name we have forgotten. Mr Elias Ayres, of this town, raised last year *one hundred and fifteen bushels* of corn from an acre. The proper statement of this was forwarded to the proper office of the society, but was not filed until a day too late, either through the mistake of the messenger or because the Secretary was not in his office. No mention whatever is made in the report of Mr Ayres' corn. So, after all, Barre has the palm.—*Barre Gazette.*

Plant a tree whenever you are at leisure.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1842.

THE FARMER'S MUCK MANUAL, BY DR. DANA.

We have now read this work with care. Its merits are so great that we invite the attention of intelligent cultivators to its contents. Not because we are prepared to yield unqualified assent to every position taken by the author, nor because we expect that practice will prove his theories sound in all their parts. But because the work bears marks throughout of faithful efforts by an acute and scientific mind, to explain what is needed to make soils fertile, and to show us how the various articles that are usually applied to the soil, produce their favorable action.

Dr. Dana's language is scientific. Probably such language is necessary. *We* would not require the agricultural chemist to use any other. For who can faithfully describe a ship and its movements, without using nautical phrases? Who can describe minutely the common farmer's operations, without employing terms peculiar to the farm? No one—and in *chemistry*, no words but those that have been appropriated to that science, will convey distinct and correct information.

Dr. Dana has defined what he means by silicates, urates, salts and geine. If one will but understand these definitions clearly, and learn what substances are included under each, he can read the book easily.

The first position taken in the book is, that *agriculturally* "*there is one rock, consequently one soil.*" The next is, "*rocks do not affect the vegetation that covers them*" The third that "*rocks have not formed the soil which covers them.*" The author's view is, that the loose materials of our globe have been transported and mixed up so, that, for agricultural purposes, they are all much alike, so far as chemical composition goes. To this position a few exceptions are allowed—but not as many as we have been accustomed to suppose facts demand.

The second chapter is upon "the chemical constitution of rocks and soil." The elements of soil as there given are—

The alkalies—Potash and soda.
" alkaline earths—Lime and magnesia.
" earths (acid)—Silex and alumina (sand and clay.)
" metals (alkaline) iron and manganese.

These are *silicates*.

Sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, silicon, united with the bases of the *alkaline silicates*, form *urets*.

The sulphur, phosphorus, carbon or silicon united to oxygen, form *acids*. These acids united to the alkaline silicates, form *salt*.

We wish to say to the common reader, that *salts* in chemistry include many things beside common *salt*. For sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, or silicic acid united to either potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron or manganese, forms *a salt*—a salt of potash, a salt of soda, a salt of lime, &c. Pearlashes is an alkali—vinegar is an acid: put them together, and a new substance is formed—*a salt*—which is neither alkaline nor acid.

This second chapter cannot well be abridged. Farmers would do well to study it faithfully, for if once mastered by them, they will not afterwards be at a loss to understand the common chemical terms used in agricultural papers.

The third chapter treats of the "properties and chemical action of the elements of soil," named above—and in this chapter, Dr. Dana arrives at the conclusion "that all soils contain enough of lime, alkali and other inorganic elements, for any crop grown upon them." He does not, however, maintain that these exist in soil, *free*. The natural processes of *setting them free*, so that they can act in promoting vegetable growth, are slow. Hence we infer it may be necessary to make to the soil applications that contain alkalies, in a state in which plants can readily taken them up.

Another conclusion reached in this chapter is, "that all soil contains *sulphate and phosphate of lime*"—that is, plaster of Paris and an element of bones. We have not space to give his proofs of this.

Thus far he treats only of *inorganic* matters—those that never had life—either animal or vegetable life.

In the fourth chapter, he considers "the *organic constituents of soil*," or parts of decayed vegetable matter. These organic parts are composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen. These are variously combined. A *variety* of silicates and salts are always found in *plants*—therefore "a soil, (if such can be found,) consisting chiefly of *one* silicate or" *one* "salt, is always barren." Yet, though potash, soda, lime and magnesia, may all be desirable to the plant, *yet* if one of them—lime for example—is wanting in the soil, the others may supply its place. But this cannot be carried so far as to have *any one* element supply the place of *all the others*.

Geine is used by Dr. Dana to "include all the decomposed organic matter of the soil." And this "*geine, in some form*, is essential to agriculture." Generally, the greater part of geine is not soluble in water, and plants cannot feed upon it; but alkalies render it more soluble, and this is one of their beneficial actions upon the soil.

Chapter fourth contains a brief history of Geine.

The fifth chapter is upon *the mutual action of the organic and inorganic elements of soil.* Here we have new views. The author has undertaken to explain *how* lime, ashes, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, bones, plaster and all the concentrated manures—he has undertaken to explain *how* all these act, and show how such small quantities may produce the extensive and lasting results which are often witnessed. He reduces all to one general law of action.

Common salt (i. e. muriatic acid and soda) is taken as an example. The *living plant* first separates the salt into its two parts, soda and muriatic acid. The soda then acts at once on *geine*, renders that soluble, and fits it to feed the plant. But what becomes of the *nitric acid?* The plant takes up but little of that. What does this acid do? It acts on the silicates of the soil—it goes to the potash or soda, the lime or the magnesia, the iron or the manganese, and taking out or *setting free* an alkali, it forthwith unites with that alkali, and this forms *a new salt*. The plant will separate *this new salt*—will take up its soda or its lime, or let it act first upon geine, and will let the acid go back to work again upon the silicates to get more alkali out of them, and make *another new salt*. As soon as this salt is formed, the plant separates it and sends the acid back to work once more upon the silicates—and thus it goes, round and round, on and on, until the acid itself is consumed by the plant; for this will happen to it in time.

If the explanation of the action of all these concentrated manures, here offered by Dr. Dana, shall prove to be correct, he will be entitled to the praise of having made a highly valuable discovery in agricultural science. For he will have opened the way for the deduction of rules which may guide us safely in the application of concentrated manures to our fields.

We have no pretensions to chemical science, and therefore are liable to place false estimates upon the reasonings of a chemist. But the view taken in this Muck Manual, of the mode in which the salts act in the soil, is much more satisfactory than any other explanation that has been offered. It will account for their *great* effects, their *long continued* action, and their eventual exhaustion of the soil in cases where geine, in the form of common manures, or of swamp muck, is not used in connection with them.—This chapter is worth the dollar which the whole book costs.

Among the *acids* of the salts, some are food for plants, while others, unless used very sparingly, are poisonous to vegetation.

Those that *feed* plants are—

1st, Carbonates—as limestone, marble, old mortar, shells, shell marl, ashes of all kinds, and lime of all kinds.

2d, Nitrates—as nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, and all composts of either lime or alkali with *animal matter*.

3d, Phosphates—as bones, horn, hair, nails, hoofs and claws, &c.

Those that are poisonous when used *too freely* are—

1st, Sulphates—as plaster, copperas, glauber's salts.

2d, Muriates or Cholorides—as common salt, murinte of lime, bittern, spent ley from soap-works.

This last class, the poisonous, must be used sparingly. Of common salt we would not venture upon the use of more than 12 or 15 bushels per acre. The other class too, those which feed the plants, should not be used in such quantities as to over feed. One may use the carbonates most freely—the nitrates next—and the phosphates the least abundantly.

The next chapter is upon "manures"—here *pure cow dung* is made the standard by which the worth of all others is determined. We are furnished here with analyses of all the common dungs, (excepting hog dung) and also of the urine of different animals. Here we may learn the comparative value of the different manures in common use.

The next or 7th chapter, is upon "artificial manures" and Irrigation. It contains several simple directions for making composts, and assigns a reason why *running* water is so favorable in its action upon grass.

The last chapter treats of the physical properties of soil as embraced under the terms cold, hot, wet and dry land. In these the author finds the chief causes why some soils are quite fertile—others less so—and others almost barren.

We have given this brief abstract of the contents of the book, hoping to cause it to be read extensively. Our statements are too brief to convey much instruction. We have not designed to make them a substitute for the book, but to cause the book itself to find its way to the farmer's fire-side.

G. R. GARRETSON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Among the advertisements in our two last numbers, was one of Mr Garretson, Flushing, L. I., who purports to sell trees from property late belonging to William Prince, Esq., and gives the impression that he succeeds to the principal part of that establishment. Messrs. Breck & Co. have a letter from Mr Prince, which assures us that the impression given, is erroneous. The spirit of the letter is severe—so severe that we cannot insert it at length, We are very willing to say, that in Mr Prince's opinion, Mr Garretson is acting an unworthy part.—Mr P. mentions Messrs. N. T. Davenport and D. W. Lincoln, of Worcester; Messrs. Dyer & Monroe, Nurserymen, of Providence, as men who can be referred to in proof "that nothing but a small plot cut up into house lots, has passed out of Mr P.'s possession, and that not one of the fruit trees was left on it."

☞ We would call attention to the sale of Forest Trees at auction on Saturday next. See advertisement.

The Premium List of the Plymouth Co. Agricultural Society, forwarded by the Secretary, has been received.

Our correspondents' favors shall have early attention.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending March 27.

March, 1842.	6,A.M.	12, M.	6,P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 21	25	40	39	N.
Tuesday, 22	33	36	34	E.
Wednesday, 23	21	28	25	N.
Thursday, 24	15	40	34	N. E.
Friday, 25	31	36	34	E.
Saturday, 26	32	42	38	W.
Sunday, 27	34	50	49	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 28, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 220 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 325 Sheep, and 820 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* We quote to correspond with last week, viz: a few choice cattle taken at $6. First quality, $5 50 a 5 75. Second quality, $4 75 a 5 25. Third quality, $4 00 a 4 50.

Working Oxen.—70, 78, and $90.

Cows and Calves. Sales $20, 25, 28, and 29.

Sheep.—Prices not made known.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 3 3-4 and 4 for sows, and 4 3-4 a 5 for barrows. A lot of large barrows 4 1-2. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 62 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 10 a 11 c. Flax Seed, $1 59 to 1 85 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 50 a 4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The sales of corn, have been at a slight advance; yellow flat, to dealers, 63 a 64, and white 57; and for the country trade 64 1-2 a 65, and white 58c per bushel.

Corn—Northern, bushel — to — —do. Round Yellow — a — —do. Southern Flat Yellow 63 a 64—White do. 57 a 58—Barley 80 a 1 00—Rye, Northern, 75 a — —Oats, Southern 45 a 47—Northern do. 48 to 50—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.

FLOUR. Genesee from stores, at $6 3-4 a 6 7-8, and the best Ohio, $6 1-2, and do, flat hoops, $6 5 8 per bbl; common, $6 1-4 a 6 3-8 do; sales Howard street, $6 12, on time.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $6 12 a — —do wharf, $5 87 a 6 00 do. free of garlic, $6 00 a 6 12—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $6 00 a — — Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $6 00 a — —Alexandria, wharf mountain,— — a — —Georgetown, $6 12 a 6 25—Richmond Canal, $6 12 a — —do. City, $6 75—Petersburgh, City Mills, $6 25 a 6 37—do. Country $5 87 a 6 00—Genesee, common, cash, $6 62 a 6 75—do. fancy brands $6 87 a — — Ohio via Canal, $6 50 a 6 62—Indian Meal in bbls., $3 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS. Sales by auction comprise 350 bbls Western Clear Pork $11 a 11 25 per bbl: 120 do. do. 11 37 a $11 50; 100 do Mess 8 62; 206 do do, sold to day, 8 1-3 a 8 34 per bbl.

Beef—Mess, 4 mo. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 50—Navy—$8 00 a — —No. 1, $7 25 a 7 50—do Prime $5 00 a 5 25—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo. bbl. $12 a — —do Clear $11 a — —do Mess $8 75 a 9 00 —do Prime $6 75 a 7 00—do Mess from other States 8 50 a 8 75.

WOOL. Some sales of fleece Wool have been made at a considerable decline on previous quotations.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 47 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—Do 3-4 do 38 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35—1-4 and common do 29 a 30 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 36—No. 2 do do do 24 a 26—No. 3 do do do 15 a 20.

HAY, per ton, $18 to 22—Eastern Screwed $18 to —

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 5 to 8.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of large size Apple, Pear, and Plum trees, for sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.
March 30, 1842.

FARM IN LEXINGTON

For sale, a farm in Lexington known as the Hastings Place, containing about 120 acres, adjoining the Farm of E. Phinney. The land is of excellent quality, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good supply of young wood. For terms apply at this office, or of E. PHINNEY, living near the premises. Lexington, Feb. 9, 1842.

LINNÆN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

FLUSHING, L. I. NEAR NEW YORK.

WM. PRINCE & SON, have seen with astonishment an advertisement pretending to emanate from this establishment, signed by WM. GARRETSON. They deny and disclaim all right or authority thus to use their name and reputation, and thus deny all connection with him whatever. They intend speedily to publish *in extenso*, a statement of the *peculiar* transactions, by which a *lawyer*, a *brother in law* of Wm. Prince, became possessed for the time being (until the Court of Chancery rectifies the case,) of a plot of ground, which had been arranged and mapped for building lots, and to which he now pretends to attach the title of this Establishment, but with the legal quibble of *Nursery*, instead of Nurseries. At this time, we have only to say, that five years ago, in consequence of numerous streets being about to be laid out, we purchased a beautiful plot of above 20 acres in the upper section of the Village, *to which we transferred the entire collection of Fruit Trees.*

This plot of *new soil* is now entirely covered with *several hundred thousand trees*, the most vigorous we ever possessed, besides which we have all the other extensive grounds that ever belonged to the Establishment, and in proof of their great extent, and the superiority of the trees, we refer to the great number of Nurserymen, and others who have visited here the present spring, and perhaps Mr D. W. Lincoln, proprietor of the extensive Nursery at Worcester, who made the largest purchases, will permit us to refer to him, and of Mr Davenport of Milton, and of Mr Robert Manning of Salem, we solicit the same favor.

All orders will receive prompt and pointed personal attention and precision and accuracy are guaranteed.
March 30. 4w*

FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Groton, on Farmers' Row, so called, a pleasant road, leading to the Academy, one mile from the village. The farm contains 90 acres of mowing, pasturing, and tillage land, and in a fair state of cultivation; also a young Orchard of grafted fruit in a thriving condition. There is on the premises a large two story House, well provided with 8 rooms on the ground floor, and a good cellar under the whole; two barns one 60 feet by 30, and the other 36 by 26 with cellars under both; sheds and other outbuildings, and wells of never failing water. Any gentleman wishing to purchase, will find this a very desirable situation. For farther information apply to J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston, to WM. EATON, Sea st., or to the subscriber on the premises, JOSHUA EATON.
Groton, March 30, 1842. 3w

FARM FOR SALE.

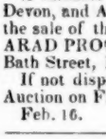
For sale a Farm in Lexington situated one mile west of the Village, and 11 miles from Boston, containing 175 acres, including about 40 acres of wood land, the soil is rich, and under a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a large Dwelling House, which will conveniently accommodate two families; a large Barn, Shed, Chaise House, Mill House, Cider Mill and Ice House, and an extensive Piggery, all of which are new, or in good repair. The Farm is stocked with every variety of Fruit, and the Garden, which includes about an acre, with a choice selection of Shrubs and Flowering Plants, which the proprietor has devoted several years in procuring, with great care and expense. Within the garden is a Green House, 40 feet by 16, with suitable buildings adjacent to accommodate the Gardener. The House is heated upon the most approved plan, and is stocked with a variety of the best Grapes, Flowering plants, &c.

A valuable stock of improved Short Horn, Durham, North Devon, and Alderney Cattle will be sold immediately after the sale of the Farm. For further particulars inquire of ARAD PROCTER, on the premises, or of JAMES VILA, Bath Street, Boston.

If not disposed of at private sale it will be offered at Auction on Friday, 8th of April at 3 o'clock P. M.
Feb. 16. eptA8

FOREST TREES, &c., AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at office.



Will be sold a valuable invoice of Forest Trees, (just imported per ship Tallyrand) consisting of 1300 fine picked transplanted Scotch larch,—124 purple beech—10 English oaks—56 English Elms—5deciduous cyprus—5 common yews—15 Chinese arbor vitæ—100 sycamores (orientalis)—175 weeping ash—100 Spanish chestnuts—50 Scotch firs—95 weeping beech—27 weeping willows—4 salisburia adiantifolia (jingo)—50 sweet bays—3 ruscus aculeatus—4 English ivies—10 Siberian arbor vitæ—30 curled ash—100 Wych elms—50 limes.

The above trees were selected and packed with great care, by G. Cunningham & Son, Seedsmen, Liverpool, and have been received in superior order, and believed to be in better preservation than any previously imported. Persons interested in the cultivation of forest trees, will have a rare opportunity of supplying themselves.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on the 25th inst., and the trees may be seen the day before the sale.

WHITWELL, SEAVER, & CO.
March 23. eptApril2 75 Milk street, Boston.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received their full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which they warrant to be pure and fresh, as follows:

Early Cedo Nulli Peas.	Early Horn do.
" Warwick do.	Mangel Wurtzel Beet.
" Dwarf do.	Sugar do.
" Washington do.	Long Red do.
" Frame do.	Early Turnip do.
Blue Imperial do.	Ruta Baga.
Marrowfat, &c.	Turnips in great variety.
White Altringham Carrot	Early and Late Beans of
Long Orange do.	sorts.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Rooms of said Society, on Saturday, the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time, the officers elected on the first Saturday of Oct. last, will enter upon their respective duties, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution of said Society.

President—M. P. Wilder.
Vice Presidents—B. V. French, C. Newhall, Jona. Winship, E. M. Richards.
Treasurer—S. Walker.
Corresponding Secretary—J. C. Teschemacher.
Recording Secretary—Eben. Wight.
Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology—John Lewis Russell, A. M.
Professor of Entomology—T. W. Harris, M. D.
Professor of Horticultural Chemistry—S. L. Dana, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits—B. V. French, *Chairman*, R. Manning, P. B. Hovey, Jr., L. P. Grosvernor, W. Kenrick, J. A. Kenrick, S Pond, O. Johnson, S. Walker, F. W. M'Condry, J. Breck.

Committee on Flowers—C. M. Hovey, *Chairman*, D. Haggerston, J. Breck, S. Sweetser, S. R. Johnson, W. E. Carter, J. S ickney.

Committee on Vegetables—S. Pond, *Chairman*—P. B. Hovey, Jr., Rufus Howe, John Hovey, A. D. Williams, J. A. Kenrick, J. L. L. F. Warren.

Committee on the Library—M. P. Wilder, *Chairman*, R. T. Paine, C. K. Dillaway, C. M. Hovey, B. V. French, S. Walker.

Committee on Synonymes of Fruit—R. Manning, *Chairman*, S. Downer, E. M. Richards, Wm. Kenrick.

Executive Committee—M. P. Wilder, *Chairman*, Wm. Oliver, B. V. French, E. M. Richards, C. M. Hovey.

Committee on Finance—E. Vose, *Chairman*, Wm Oliver, B. V. French.

March 23. 2p E. M. RICHARDS, *Rec. Sec.*

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK,

Of *Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees*, a collection unrivalled in any former year, for extensive numbers of fine trees, of new and finest kinds. Large additions of new, valuable, or beautiful, are just received from Europe.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currents, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Pæonies, of Herbaceous Pæonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c., Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left at the stand, at No. 44 Congress street, Boston. WILLIAM KENRICK
Nonantum Hill, Newton.
March 9. eptl2thJune

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS, and VINES, among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear stocks, Apple do., Plum do., Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. Trees of an extra size always on hand. March 23.

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDNER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address J. D. at this office. March 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The personal appearance and strength of Washington.—While Colonel Washington was on a visit to New York in 1771, it was boasted at the table of the British Governor that a regiment just landed from England contained among its officers some of the finest specimens of martial elegance in his Majesty's service, in fact the most superb looking fellows ever landed upon the shore of the new world. I wager your Excellency a pair of gloves, said Mrs. Morris, an American lady, that I will show a finer man in the procession to-morrow than your Excellency can select from your famous regiment. Done, Madame, replied the Governor. The morrow came, the 4th of June, and the procession in honor of the birthday of the king advanced through Broadway to the strains of military music. As the troops defiled before the Governor he pointed out to the lady several officers by name, claiming her admiration for their superior persons and brilliant equipments. In the rear of the troops came a band of officers not on duty, of colonial officers, and strangers of distinction. Immediately on their approach, the attention of the Governor was seen to be directed towards a martial figure, that marched with a grave and measured tread, apparently indifferent to the scenes around him. The lady now archly observed, I perceive that your Excellency's eyes are turned to the right object; what say you to your wager, now Sir? Lost, Madam, replied the gallant Governor. When I laid my wager, I was not aware that Colonel Washington was in New York.—*Curtis's Reminiscences.*

A Snake Story.—The following is a part of a letter received from White Hall, Morgan county, Illinois, by the Editor of the Illinoian:

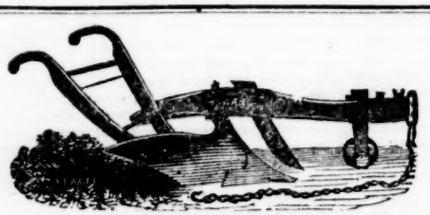
The following account may be relied on as true, and you are at liberty to publish it if you think proper. Having been engaged in building a new brick shop, I had occasion to go to Seminary creek, about half a mile from this place to quarry the rock for my foundation. On the third day of our labor, Mr Bernard said he discovered a great many small holes through the crevices of the rocks, which seemed to be very smooth, and he supposed there must be a great many minks in the back of the rock, if we could but get at them. These holes continued visible for several days, when all at once the mystery was solved, for we broke into the cavern in the cliff which was literally full of snakes of all sorts and sizes known in this climate. We cleared away the rocks and dirt, and such a mass of live snakes has never been seen at one time as here presented. We then commenced killing and counting, until we had taken out the enormous sum of one thousand seven hundred snakes out of one opening in the rocks. This may seem to you to partake some little of the marvellous, though it can be substantiated by many respectable gentlemen who have visited the scene since, and any person calling on me can have an opportunity of seeing them any time during the winter, or until they shall have become rotten and invisible.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM CARR.

Eels have been skinned ever since the days of Noah—and printers have been cheated of their dues ever since the Chinese engraved on blocks of wood; yet, singular to say, the eels have not got used to the skinning, nor printers to the *fleecing*.

Saw-dust pills are said to be an excellent remedy for the dyspepsia, if taken in a wood-shed and digested over a wood-horse.

"I am in a *grate scrape*," as the nutmeg agonizingly exclaimed to the grater.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrochy,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market-street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds, comprising all that are desirable for cultivation.

Boston, March 9th, 1842.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows,

Nonpariel Cabbage.	Early Cauliflower.
Early Hope do.	" Broccoli, of sorts.
Early Synot's Cucumber.	Celery, superior sorts.
Fine Long Green do.	Sweet Marjorum.
Egg Plant.	

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

At 1 o'clock, P. M. on MONDAY, March, 28th, 1842, will be sold at public Auction, a good Farm situated in Dover, Mass. about 15 miles from Boston, containing about 60 acres of good land, having a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, viz: Apples, Plums, Quinces and Currants, with about ten acres of Woodland with a House, Barn and good water, and Wood-shed, and other out buildings built about 10 years since.

The above Farm will be sold at a reasonable price, by order of an administrator to settle the estate.

For further particulars inquire of LELAND MANN, near the premises, or JOSEPH CALLENDER, No. 3 Water st., Boston. March 9.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 to 4 months old. E. PHINNEY.

Lexington, Feb. 9.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of *Stanley's Superior Apple Parers*, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outsides may be taken off at any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. WILLIS', No. 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CORDIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.

Sept. 1 6w JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

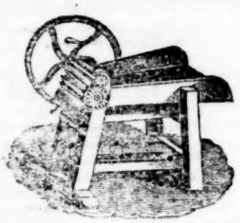
Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
March 17.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.